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EASTERN

1947

PALESTINE

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pp. 2977 - 3185

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[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]

Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

E 2977

NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From Permanent United Kingdom Representative to the United Nations)

No. 1117
8th April, 1947
R. 8.15 p.m. 8th April, 1947
R. 8.15 p.m. 8th April, 1947

Repeated to Washington Saving

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IMPORTANT

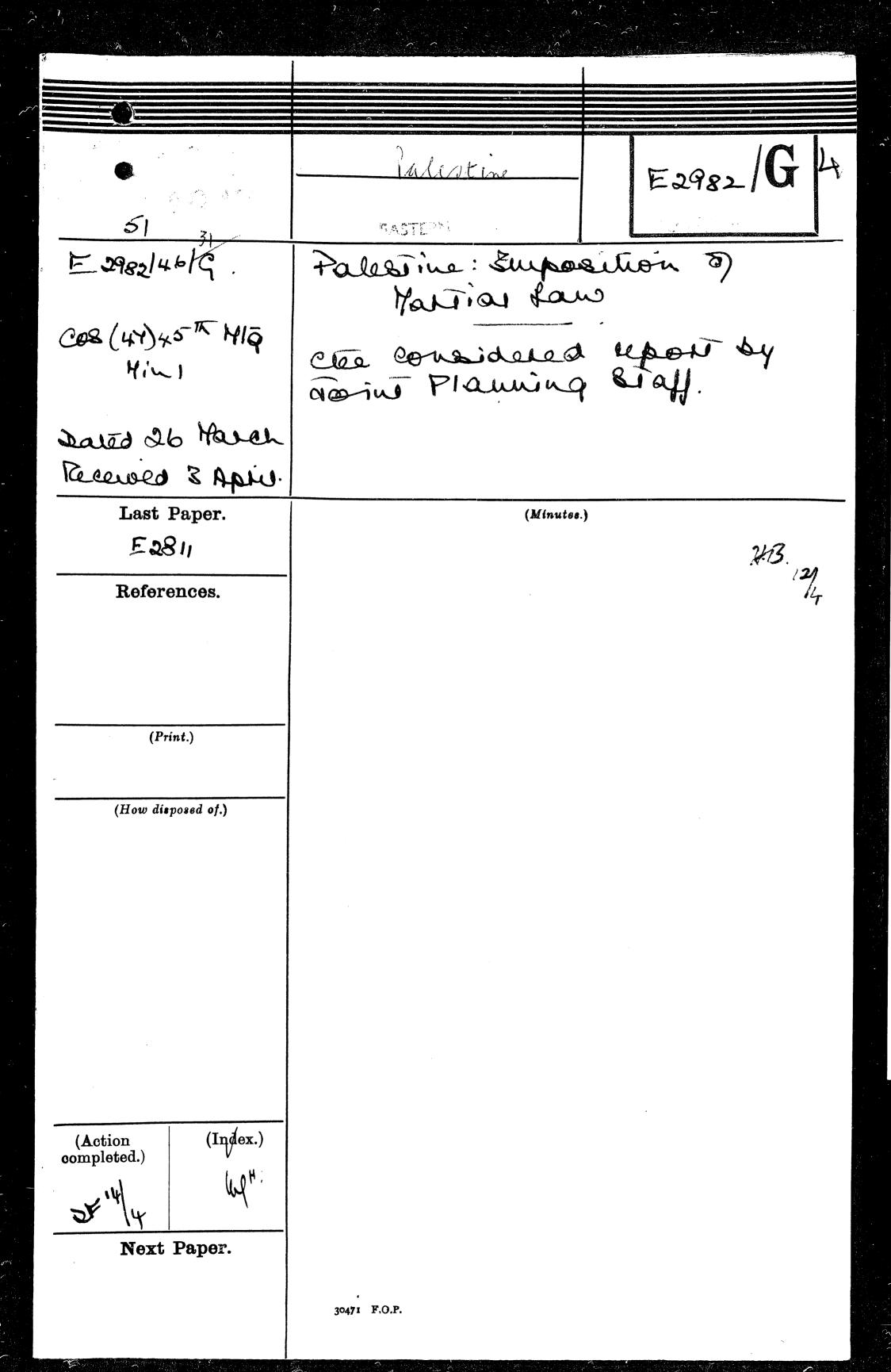
GIANT

£ 2931/46/21

Your telegram No. 1068.

Palestine.

- I am at your orders.
- Secretary General asked me and Senator Austin to see him last evening. He showed us a draft telegram to all Governments of the United Nations notifying them that the Secretariat planned to collect as complete a library as possible of all Government publications regarding Palestine to be at the disposal of the Committee that will study the question.
- I could see no harm in this though I observed that there would not be many Governments that would be able to produce any useful Governmental publications.
- 4. Purpose of this telegram is to ask whether in addition to the copies necessary for this Delegation of the documents mentioned in paragraph 2 of your telegram under reference you will send three of each for the Secretariat "Library". (That is the number for which the Secretary General asks).
- 5. I should think that this Delegation would require at least six of each.



3 APR 1941 C. O. S. (47) 45-14 My J March 264. Key win M (quen) S. L. S. L.

PALESTINE - IMPOSITION OF MARTIAL LAW

J. P. (47) 38 (Final)

(Previous Reference: C.O.S. (47) 44th Mtg., Min. 4)

THE COMMITTEE considered a Report by the Joint 9 APR 1947 Planning Staff prepared in consultation with the G.O.C. Palestine on the measures necessary for maintaining law and order in Palestine during the next six months, having special regard to the possibility of the imposition of martial law over the whole of the country.

SIR JOHN CUNNINGHAM said he was concerned that in the Report by the Joint Planning Staff it was stated that the imposition of martial law over the whole country would result in a demand for a great increase in military staffs, whilst previously the Chiefs of Staff had advised the Cabinet that there were sufficient forces in Palestine to fight either the Jews or the Arabs but not both simultaneously. Unless some further explanation was made, it might appear that the previous advice of the Chiefs of Staff had been misleading.

In discussion, it was pointed out that if martial law was declared, large numbers of troops would be employed on static duties cordoning off certain areas, whilst, in addition, the military authorities would become entirely responsible for the administrative and smooth running of the economy and social life of the country. The High Commissioner and the Civil Administration would be withdrawn and would have to be replaced by a Military Governor and a large military administrative staff. This situation, therefore, was different from that envisaged in the past in that the task at present was to eliminate a small number of dissident Jews, whilst at the same time the commercial life of the country in which the majority of the inhabitants were loyal had to be preserved. conditions made the task considerably more complicated than would have been the case had the task been conditioned as previously envisaged.

SIR THOMAS LLOYD, referring to paragraph 16 of the Report, explained that any delay in the execution of sentence after ' sentence had been pronounced, afforded the defending lawyers an opportunity, to make an appeal and so cause further delay in execution of sentence. Legal advice was being taken regarding the method of lodging and dealing with appeals to the Privy Council, but even if a satisfactory solution to this aspect could be achieved, an appeal based on the Royal Prerogative could not be avoided. Thus, there remained a form of a peal whereby delay could be caused. The only way in which a legal delay could be avoided was for military courts to be given the power of ordering immediate execution of sentence, but he doubted whether the granting of such powers was Legally defensible or politically acceptable, except perhaps in cases where terrorists were caught committing an act of war against the British armed forces.

6

In further discussion, it was pointed out that, whilst the Cabinet had been informed at their meeting during the previous week that the imposition of martial law had resulted in the detention of 24 terrorists, the total of terrorists detained had now reached 78. It was estimated that the Stern Gang numbered about 1,000, whilst the other terrorist organisations numbered between 4,000 and 5,000. The proportion of active terrorists was small and the capture of 78 of these represented a very substantial achievement.

In discussion, the following amendments were proposed and agreed:-

(i) Paragraph 3, Line 5:

After "be" insert "successfully".

(ii) Paragraph 3:

Delete last sentence and substitute "It does not necessarily follow that
on another occasion the restrictions
would be confined to these, or for
that matter, that all these
particular restrictions would be
imposed."

(iii) Paragraph 5, line 5:

Delete "cooperation with the police,"

and substitute - "taking on their own,
steps against the terrorists,"

(iv) Paragraph 5, 3rd sub-paragraph, line 9:

Delete "on no account should such considerations be allowed to influence the appeal. The effect throughout Palestine...." and substitute - "we assume that such considerations would not be allowed to influence the appeal, since the effect throughout Palestine...."

(v) Paragraph 7, last sub-paragraph, line 3:

Delete "are closed" and substitute - "centres are cordoned off".

(vi) Paragraph 9(c), line 1:

Delete "as at present".

(vii) Paragraph 10, 2nd sub-paragraph, line 4:

Delete "a burden for the administration" and substitute "the additional burden of administering the country".

Delete last sentence and substitute
"The assumption of such a burden
would require a great increase in
military staffs, since it would
invest the War Office and the
G.O.C. with the entire administration
of the country."

(ix) Paragraph 10:

Add at end of paragraph a new sub-paragraph to read - "These conditions are entirely different from those under which we previously advised the Cabinet that our existing forces in Palestine would be sufficient to fight either the Jews or the Arabs but NOT against both simultaneously."

(x) Paragraph 12, 2nd sentence:

Delete "half the Yishur area" and substitute - an area containing about 300,000 Jews, i.e., half the Jewish population".

(xi) Paragraph 12

Add at end of first paragraph "and a large number of troops were
tied down on static duties".

(xii) Paragraph 12, 2nd sub-paragraph, line 1:

After "The restrictions were" add - "in the view of the local authorities".

(xiii) Paragraph 13:

Add new paragraphs (c) and (d) as follows -

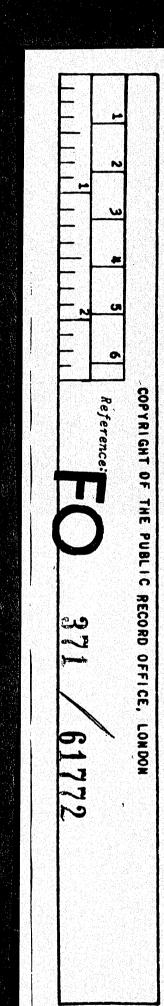
- "(c) As a result of (b), a tendency to drive those Jews who become unemployed into the ranks of the dissidents.
 - (d) Alienation of the Arabs in the districts affected."

(xiv) Paragraph 14(a), 2nd line:

Delete "for a limited period",

(xv) Paragraph 15, lines 4 and 5:

Delete "is not liable to challenge" and substitute - "cannot be challenged successfully".



(xvi) Paragraph 15, penultimate line:

Delete "economy" and substitute - "the economy of the country".

(xvii) Paragraph 18(b), line 1:

Delete "The application of" and substitute - "The intensification of the present".

THE, COMMITTEE: -

- (a) Approved the draft report at Annex to the Report by the Joint Planning Staff, as amended in discussion.
- (b) Instructed the Secretary to circulate the approved Report+ to the Cabinet over their signatures.

+ C.P.(47) 107

FACTORS

Present attitude of the two communities in Palestine.

Jews. In present conditions the great majority of the Jewish community denounce terrorist outrages but are not so far prepared to lay specific information against individuals. The Hagana and Palmach are quiescent and are even showing small signs of co-operation with the police, which may increase and become more effective. Their potential for committing outrages is considerable and whether they swing for or against lawful government is an important factor.

and say that if the quota was increased they would be more inclined to co-operate with us. An increase in the quota, however, would be taken as a sign of weakness by Jows and Arabs and also by the personnel of the administration and armed forces. There is, moreover, no guarantee that an increase in the quota would result in greater co-operation.

The Irgun and Stern are still violently anti-British and will always be so. They wish to force us to employ sterner measures which can be represented as punitive against the community, thereby swinging moderate opinion against us and obtaining more recruits for themselves. If the Dov Gruner appeal fails, and if his execution and that of the four others sentenced to death is ordered, an excuse will be made for a new outbreak of extremist action. On no account should such considerations be allowed to influence the appeal. The effect throughout Palestine of any appearance of weakness as a result of threats or violence would be deplorable. It must be emphasised that this trouble-making element numbers no more than 6-7000 or about 1% of the total Jewish population of the country.

6. Arabs. At present the Arabs are causing no trouble but they are quick to resent any consequences to themselves of measures taken against the Jews.

Conditions governing successful anti-terrorist action.

- 7. The object of military operations in Palestine is to assist the civil government in maintaining law and order. This is achieved by exerting continuous pressure throughout the country including:-
 - (a) Anticipatory action against terrorist outrages.
 - (b) Helping the police to apprehend terrorists by cordoning-off and searching areas.
 - (c) Searching for caches of arms and ammunition.

<u>ANNEX</u>

PALESTINE - IMPOSITION OF MARTIAL LAW

Draft Report by the Chiefs of Staff

We have thought it advisable before proceeding with this paper to explain the meaning of "martial law" and "statutory martial law".

2. <u>Martial law</u> means the transference of responsibility for administration of the law and government of the country from the civil to the military authorities. The conditions of military administration need not be more severe than under civil administration.

Martial law may be imposed under circumstances of rebellion, insurrection or riot amounting to a state of war. Unless martial law is imposed throughout the country, the way is open to challenge its justification by reference to the Civil Courts which will remain in operation in those parts of the country not under martial law.

Statutory martial law is the name given to the exceptional powers which can be assumed by the Crown in Palestine under authority of Article 6, Palestine (Defence) Order-in-Council, 1937. These powers cannot, we understand, be hallenged in the courts.

Under Supplement No.2 to the Palestine Gazette Extraordinary No. 1558 of 2nd March, 1947, the powers then assumed took the form of restrictions applied within certain areas of Palestine and enforced by the military arm. These restrictions were as follows:-

- (a) Suspension of all government and public services.
- (b) Closurc of Post and Telegraph Offices, and suspension of telephone services.
- (◆) Withdrawal of customs, port and railway facilities.
- (d) Stoppage of movement of persons or supplies in or out of the areas, except for foodstuffs and special cases under permit.

There is no reason why on another occasion these particular powers, rather than others, should be assumed.

MIM

4. The aim of this paper is to report on the measures necessary for maintaining law and order in Palestine during the next six months, with special reference to the possibility of imposing martial law over the whole of the country.

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The circulation of this paper has been strictly limited.

It is issued for the personal use of Storege affair

TOP SECRET

Copy No. 101

Circulated for the consideration of the Chiefs of January

J.P.(47) 38(0) (Final)

RESTRICTED CIRCULATION

25th March, 1947.

CHIEFS OF STATE COMMITTEE

JOINT PLANNING STAFF

PALESTINE - IMPOSITION OF MARTIAL LAW

Report by the Jant Planning Staff.

As instructed we have prepared, in consultation with the G.O.C. Palestine, a report on the measures necessary for mataining law and order in Palestine during the next six months, with special reference to the possibility of imposing martial law over the whole of the Country. We have not consulted the Colonial Office or the High Commissioner for Palestine.

2. Our report, at Annex, is in the form of a draft appreciation from the Chiefs of Staff to the Cabinet.

(Signed) J.F. STEVENS.
J.H.N. POETT.
G.H. MILLS.

Ministry of Defence,

25TH MARCH, 1947.

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Reference:

371 61772

An essential feature in suppression of terrorism is the co-operation of the civil population both in laying information against terrorists and in refusing them refuge.

The headquarters of terrorist organisations are mostly in Jewish centres of population, particularly Tel Aviv. If these are closed the terrorists are cut off from their bases and kept on the run, which not only makes it easier for them to be caught but limits their ability to commit outrages.

- 8. Favourable conditions for combating terrorism can, therefore, be created by:-
 - (a) Isolating nerve centres of terrorist activity.
 - (b) Interrupting communications which are essential to the planning and committing of outrages.

COURSES

- 9. To assist in combating terrorism and to maintain law and order in Palestine during the next six months, the following courses are open to us:-
 - (a) To impose martial law over the whole or part of the country.
 - (b) To impose and maintain statutory martial law in certain areas for a long time.
 - (c) To continue as at present the civil government, taking every advantage of the immense powers of the High Commissioner under Defence Emergency Regulations, including the imposition of statutory martial law when and where required.

Course (a) - martial law

10. If martial law over the whole country were to be imposed in a sufficiently restrictive form to contribute towards anti-terrorist operations, it would be a severe and unjust burden on Jew and Arab alike, and it would be damaging to the country. If this resulted in the Hagana and the Arabs taking armed action against us this would seriously increase our military commitments.

If severe restrictions were not included, martial law would not •ontribute towards anti-terrorist operations and the military authorities would just the same be required to accept a burden for the administration which the civil authorities were better qualified and organised to bear. The assumption of such a burden would require a great increase in military staffs and would involve the War Office and the G.O.C. in the entire administration of the country.

Il. The imposition of martial law over a part of the country might equally result in an unjustifiable and undesirable punishment of the Arabs. It would, moreover, create a most complex problem of a divided administration of the country between the civil and military authorities. Finally, as is pointed out in paragraph 2 above, its justification could be questioned in the civil courts in other parts of the country.

Course (b) - Statutory martial law.

12. Past experience of statutory martial law. In March 1947, half the Yishur area of Palestine was sealed off for a limited period by restrictions as shown in paragraph 3 above. The effect on the Jewish community was considerable. The restrictions involved then in great financial loss and unemployment rapidly became acute. Not only employers, therefore, but organised Jewish labour realised the need for avoiding the imposition of restrictions by stopping the terrorist outrages. Against this, however, the administration suffered loss of revenue.

The restrictions were lifted at the psychological moment, and it is probable that their imposition did not, therefore, cause any drift from the Hagana to the dissidents which might well have occurred if they had been kept on for much longer.

There is evidence that the Jewish community within the area that was restricted are very apprehensive of the re-imposition of statutory martial law. There are signs of greater co-operation from them and a limited amount of information continues to be given to the police. Seventy-eight extremists were apprehended during its duration and since then others have been apprehended as a result of its operation.

- Imposing and maintaining statutory martial law for a long time. Favourable conditions for operations against terrorists might well be created in those areas in which statutory martial law was instituted. On the other hand, to maintain it for any considerable length of time would, owing to the severity of its effects on the civil population, result in:-
 - (a) Turning the Jewish community against us and thereby decreasing the co-operation which they give us.
 - (b) Crippling the economic life of a large section of the community and the country as a whole.

Course (c) - Continuance of present civil government.

14. The High Commissioner already possesses under the Defence Regulations immense and ample powers to place at the disposal of the G.O.C. Included in these powers are:-

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- (a) The ability to impose statutory martial law when and where required for a limited period.
- (b) Ability to establish summary military courts.
- 15. With regard to (a) above, statutory martial law is an extremely powerful and flexible weapon, and the necessity for its imposition, unlike martial law, is not liable to challenge in the courts. The threat of its imposition is a strong incentive to the civil population to assist the security forces. The duration for which it can be maintained must be carefully regulated to ensure that economy is not crippled and that the public do not lose the will to co-operate.
- 16. With regard to (b) above - the establishment of summary militar, courts - there is no doubt that delays in executing sentences have caused a grave decrease of confidence in our firmness of purpose and have provided encouragement to the terrorists. During the period of statutory martial law summary courts were set up in the restricted areas. These courts were empowered to deal summarily with certain specified offences and awarded punishments up to six months imprisonment or £100 fine. The High Commissioner has authority under the Defence Regulations to establish similar courts throughout Palestine, whether or not statutory martial law is enforced. The existence of such courts would, in our view, be a substantial contribution to the maintenance of law and order, particularly if their powers could be extended to the death sentence for specified offences and if provision were made to prevent the possibility of legal delays in the execution of the sentence.

CONCLUSION

17. We conclude that the best course to follow is the last - i.e. the continuance of the present civil government. This course is the most flexible, its operation can be regulated to cause the minimum suffering to the Arabs, it avoids the administrative dislocation and disorganisation which must result from martial law and it can be effective against terrorists, if the present powers of the High Commissioner are exercised to the full.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

- 18. We therefore recommend that the measures taken to maintain law and order in Palestine during the next six months should include:-
 - (a) The continuance of civil government, including the wide exercise of the powers already held by the High Commissioner.

- (b) The application of continuous military pressure against terrorists throughout the country.
- (c) The re-imposition for limited periods, when and where necessary, of statutory martial law in appropriate areas.
- (d) The introduction of special summary military courts to deal with specified offences. These courts should have the power of awarding the death penalty and provision should be made to prevent legal delay in the execution of the sentence.



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H.Beeley 14/

At Mr. Buthis riguest 9 now submit a draft to Mr. Lewford. In view of the discussion at the afternoon's meeting the after dhe draft was distalied, it may be necessary to amend turupage 3.

But 9 am afair that the introduction of a separate resolution by the U.K. Delegation may make it more difficult to prevent Arabs or gues from starting their own haves; and the special service might them be considerably prolonged.

9. P. M. Mortin - 8.0. L. M. Beeley 15-872/104/47/0.

OCIONIAL OFFICE

75872/154/47

TOP SECRET

E

Downing Street,

S.W.l.

April, 1947.

F-2983

My dear Bully;

I enclose a copy of a telegram from the High Commissioner for Palestine in which he suggests that an effort should be made at the Special Assembly of the United Nations on Palestine to secure the passing of a resolution investing the status quo with United Nations sanctity and making it clear to men of violence in Palestine that acts of terrorism will from now on be counted against them as an affront to the United Nations themselves. He makes this recommendation not so much because of the effect such a resolution would have on the extremists but because it would enable the "National Institutions" of the Yishuv, without loss of face, to take positive steps to eurb the "dissidents".

This telegram has not yet been considered departmentally here or by my Secretary of State but I am sure that we shall very shortly be seeking your views on the possibility of extracting such a resolution from the Special Assembly Without dangerously expanding the scope of its deliberations. I therefore send you a copy of the telegram in order that you may make such preliminary investigations as seem advisable.

Hours sencerely, Sittle Malkeerin

H. BEELEY, ESQ., C.B.E.



INWARD TELEGRAM

IU

19

Cypher (O.T.P.)

FROM PALESTINE (General Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D. 4th April, 1947. R. 4th " 22.55 hrs.

IMMEDIATE

No. 731 Top Secret and Personal.

Apart from considerations of continual loss of life and property caused by terrorist activities, of which you are fully informed, it is a matter of constant concern to me as to how long it will be possible to keep the civil administration in being under conditions which security demands have imposed on the divilien element in this country. A foretaste of the difficulties we may have to face in the future has already been evident in a number of refusals and cancellations received from individuals who have been offered appointments in Palestine, and I am sure that these can be escribed not to lack of courage but because it is not possible to allow wives here at the present and quite naturally, the civilian element is not prepared to face discuption of family life. Clearly, this is a state of affairs which cannot go on indefinitely and should be terminated at the earliest possible moment and the means of doing so is ever in mind of this Government. As long, however, as murders continue and public kidnapping exists, nothing can be done. Recally, the only method by which situation can be restored completely is through the Jewish community themselves and though as yet any measures taken by them against terrorism have consisted mors of words than of deeds, there have, in fact, been instances of direct action, and, though they are not as yet considerable, they appear to be on the increase, no stone will be left unturned here to give this movement more impetus, though success which may be obtained is still problematical as is the rate at which it will proceed.

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It had, therefore, occurred to me that it should be possible politically to make use of the coming meeting of Assembly of U.N.O. to encourage accelerated action against terrorists by Jewish community. What I had in mind was that U.N.O. should make some declaration in regard to interim period before a solution is found, which would have direct reference to violence in Palestine. I would suggest that it might take the form of investing status que with U.N.O. authority. (Corrupt group) statement further acts of violence in Palestine would therefore be directed against U.N.O. and could only have the effect of prejudicing interests of the community concerned when matter comes up for final decision. Although this may not have much effect on Jewish terrorist groups themselves, I feel it would undoubtedly strengthen the hands of those in the Jewish community who are most against them and wish to take more action and free them from constant accusations by extremists that by taking action they would help Britain in spite of her present immigration policy. It would, furthermore, act as a salutary warming to the Arabs. I can see, of course, the risk that bringing up this metter at U.N.O. might develop a situation where a full scale discussion on the Palestine problem (particularly on immigration) could not be avoided. I would suggest, however, that it would be infinitely better to accept problematical political disadvantages which such a course might bring about, rather than to miss what appears to be now the sole chance of bringing peace to this country in the interim period, and ending of the heavy toll in British lives we are paying. Ends.

Distributed to:MS. 25
Secretary of State
Sir T. Lloyd
Mr. Thomas
Mr. Martin
Mr. Trafford Smith
Sir D. Harris
Mr. Mathieson
Mr. Higher
Mr. Hastwood
Mr. Bennett

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21

Downing Street, S.W.1.

// April, 1947.

75872/154/47.

17 dear Beelen

It has now been possible to give further consideration to the suggestion in telegram No. 731 of 4th April from the High Commissioner for Palestine, of which Mathieson sent you a copy on 8th April, that an effort should be made at the Special Assembly of the United Nations to secure the passing of a resolution investing the status quo in Palestine with United Nations authority and making it clear to the terrorists that further acts of violence will be counted against them as an affront to the United Nations.

We feel that the suggestion is a valuable one and that a declaration from the United Nations on these lines would be of the greatest assistance to the administration in Palestine. The extent, however, to which it will be possible to give effect to it can only be judged at the actual meeting of the Special Assembly and in the light of circumstances then prevailing. If, for example, it seemed that an attempt to obtain such a resolution from the Assembly would give rise to an undesirable general discussion, it might be possible, as an alternative, to induce the President to include a statement on the subject in his general remarks, without leading to a debate.

If you agree, we suggest, therefore, that a copy of the telegram should be communicated to Cadogan with

H. BEELEY, ESQ., C.B.E.

| 1 | 1 | Reference: FO 371 | 61772

/the



the request that he will consider the extent to which effect can be given to the High Commissioner's suggestion during the session of the Special Assembly.

I take the opportunity to mention that I reported to the Secretary of State what you had told me of Sir Orme Sargent's conversation with Sir Edward Bridges and that he agrees that, for the present at any rate, we should not proceed with the suggested approach to Brook. The question of the representation of H.M.G. during the discussions of the post-finding Committee, which we expect at the Special Assembly to appoint, can be further considered, when the course of future procedure becomes clearer. Meanwhile, it is agreed that the Colonial Office should be represented (probably by myself) at the session of the Special Assembly and that for the succeeding stages we should secure the attendance of an expert from the Palestine administration in addition to Colonial Office representation during at all events the early stages of the Committee. We are writing to the High Commissioner about this and suggesting the release of MacGillivray (now an Under Secretary in the Jerusalem Secretariat) for the purpose.

Tour sinceren.

MARGIN.

Z

WRITTEN

8

2

Registry
No. E 2983/46/G

CYDEK

Draft. LETTER

Mr. V.G. Lawrord, M.V.C

United Kingdom Delegation, New York.

(From Mr. Butler)

U.N. Depus. C.O. for exhauremen

. HB.15/

-M3 16.5

POREIGN OFFICE,

s.w.1.23

Nh April, 1947.

I enclose a copy of Jerusalem telegram

No. 731 to the Colonial Office, in which the

High Commissioner expresses his anxiety about

the situation in Palestine between now and the

conclusion of the discussion in the September

Assembly, and suggests that we might try to

secure from the special session of the Assembly

some declaration which would help him to keep

the country quiet. The High Commissioner

suggests that the declaration might be designed

to invest the status quo in Palestine with United

Nations authority.

While we wish to give the High Commission all possible 2. Lest would be wise to put forward a resolution in such broad terms as the High Commissioner proposes. Any reference to the status quo would invite a lebate as to what the phrase means in this context. The Zionists, through whatever spokesman they are able to find in the Assembly, would maintain that the status quo means the Mandate as it was implemented before 1937. The Arabs would claim that it means a total prohibition on the entry of Jewish immigrants into Palestine until a decision as to the country's future has been reached. It is most unlikely that we could persuage the Assembly to accept by implication our own definition of the words without examining these other interpretations.

3. There is also the similar objection that we do not wish to enlarge the agenda of the special session. On this ground, the Colonial Office are inclined to agree with us that it might be better to attempt to meet the High Commissioner's wishes by some other means than the initiation

3148 Wt. 26469/187 100m 9/46 (51) F.&S.

24

of a separate resolution dealing with the

present situation in Palestine. Thus it might

be possible to incorporate in the resolution

establishing the proposed Committee a

continuous terrorism (and expressing)

the hope that the problem will not be complicated by any resort to violence during the

period of the Committee's deliberations.

Alternatively the President of the Assembly might

be induced to include a passage on this

subject in his closing speech or on some other

suitable occasion.

Delegation is able to take action on the High Commissioner's suggestion can best be juaged in the light of the situation which develops at the special session. Meanwhile, however, I should be grateful if you would consider the possibilities, and let me know whether you think anything might be done with a view to easing the situation in Palestine and reducing the anxieties of the Alministration during the next few months.

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ne and reducing
tion during

TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

18th April, 1947.

(E 2983/46/G) SECRET

I enclose a copy of Jerusalem telegram No. 731 to the Colonial Office, in which the High Commissioner expresses his anxiety about the situation in Palestine between now and the conclusion of the discussion in the September Assembly, and suggests that we might try to secure from the special session of the Assembly some declaration which would help him to keep the country quiet. The High Commissioner suggests that the declaration might be designed to invest the status quo in Palestine with United Nations authority.

2. While we wish to give the High Commissioner all possible help, we do not think that it would be wise to put forward a resolution in such broad terms as he proposes. Any reference to the status quo would invite a debate as to what the phrase means in this context. The Zionists, through whatever spokesman they are able to find in the Assembly, would maintain that the status quo means the Mandate as it was implemented before 1937. The Arabs would claim that it means a total prohibition on the entry of Jewish immigrants into Palestine until a decision as to the country's future has been reached. It is most unlikely that we could persuade the Assembly to accept by implication our own definition of the words without examining these other interpretations.

There is also the similar objection that we do not wish to enlarge the agenda of the special session. On this ground, the Colonial Office are inclined to agree with us that it might be better to attempt to meet the High Commissioner's Wishes by some other means than the initiation of a separate resolution dealing with the present situation in Palestine. Thus it might be possible to incorporate in the resolution establishing the proposed Committee a paragraph deploring terrorism as utterly inconsistent with the principles of the Charter and the procedures envisaged in it, and expressing the hope that the problem will not be complicated by any resort to violence during the period of the Committee's deliberations. Alternatively the President of the Assembly might be induced to include a passage on this subject in his closing speech or on some other suitable occasion.

I think the extent to which the United Kingdom Delegation is able to take action on the High Commissioner's suggestion can best be judged in the light of the situation which develops at the special session. Meanwhile, however, I should be grateful if you would consider the possibilities, and let me know whether you think anything might be done with a view to easing the situation in Palestine and reducing the anxieties of the Administration during the next few months.

V. C. Lawford, Esq., A.V.O., United Kingdom Delegation, New York.

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	PALESTINE	E 2993 10 APR
Registry E2993 46 FROM Mr. Howson P. Q. No. Dated 14 Hanch, 194 Received in Registry 10 April, 194		many Arabs and a evicted on received in, Haifa, 4 Tel Clivius attendants of Arabs and ted on received eviction.
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29016	32003 F.O.P	

27 Parliamentary Question 47. Mr. Monslow,—To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, how many Arabs and Jews, respectively, have been evicted or received eviction notices in Jerusalem, Haifa and Tel Aviv, during the last three months. TO ARE INTO ACRED TO 3 ATR DA ANSWERED REPLY ATTACHED. JERUSALEM (EVICTION NOTICES) Mr. Monslow asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how many Arabs and Jews, respectively, have been evicted or received eviction notices in Jerusalem, Haifa and Tel Aviv during the last three E 2993 Mr. Creech Jones: The numbers of persons who have been evicted or received eviction notices during the past three 10 A Th months are: Jerusalem ... Haifa ... Tel Aviv ... 737 439 ... 80 ... None (380)

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E 2994 18th March 1947

Ref: 15/132/47

Dear Department,

Terrorist outrages in Palestine are being prominently and frequently featured in news broadcasts. While the slant is not as a rule anti-British, there are frequent references to "concentration camps" and the outrages are represented as diversions to cover the arrival of illegal immigrant ships. There is somewhat less speculation about the United Nations side of the problem, although some reference has been made to the legal difficulties foreseen by the U.S. Government in the proposal for an ad hoc Committee. Meanwhile some fifteen U.S. delegates, led by Rabbi Silver, have gone to Palestine to participate in the meetings of the Zionist Actions Committee.

In the Senate, the new Republican Senator from New York, Mr. Ives, made a maiden speech on Palestine on 7th March. He said that the proposal to put the problem to the United Nations offered little hope of a constructive solution because the Assembly would not meet until September and a body representing fifty-five nations with a membership of several hundred, most of whom were unfamiliar with the problem, could not itself be expected to evolve a solution. It was, he said, as yet unknown whether Britain intended to invoke Article 14 or Article 77 of the Charter; if the latter, the presence of Britain and the Arab countries as "states directly concerned" would make difficulties. He did not think the proposal for an

/<u>ad</u>

Eastern Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W.1. COPYRIGHT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

| 1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference: | Reference: | 371 61772

ad hoc Committee would accelerate the matter and considered that Britain, as Mandatory, had the responsibility of formulating either a Trusteeship proposal or some other recommendation if the Assembly was to do any useful work. He said that this was only part of a larger problem and that he intended to submit a bill for the immigration of certain displaced persons into the U.S.A. The problem would nevertheless be greatly eased by the admission of 100,000 displaced persons into Palestine. On 11th March Congressman Celler (D., New York), said in the House that if an ad hoc Committee were to be appointed, Britain, as an interested party, must not be a member.

The Arab Office in Washington is being searched by the F.B.I. The State Department represent this as a routine check on a foreign agency, but the Arab Office reads a more sinister motive into the move, pointing to a declaration by Congressman Sabbath (D., Chicago) that he was responsible. Last year Sabbath accused the Arab Office of being connected with the German-American Bund and financed by the British Embassy.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY

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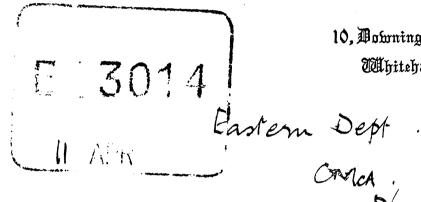
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32003 F.O.P

E3041





Entes

10, Wowning Street, Ahitehall.

IR. MCALPILL

Please see the attached letter, sent in original, from Mr. H. Salonons. Perhaps Trou would take it ever and send him any reply that may be necessary? Our lost communication areas you so the subject was Gated October 15, 1916, reference E.9868/4/51.

8 Appil, 1947.

/ R1779	<u>ر</u> ا	T	-	2	_			-
,		Reference:	6	U A	. Fee	N 13	-	l

H. SALOMONS. Netherlands Consul, retired.

THE HAGUE, 3rd April 1947 7 Hugo de Grootstraat.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I understand that His Majesty's Government has decided to submit the Palestine problem to the United Nations and that an extraordinary, preliminary session, to this effect, will be held towards the beginning of next month.

I respectfully beg to refer to Your Excellency's communication, dated 23rd September 1946, acknowledging the receipt of relative suggestions as contained in my letter dated 28th August 1946 and which, also in view of developments since, present, in my opinion, one of the very few, final solutions, in regard to the problem in_ volved.

I should consider it a privilege, considering my whole-hearted sympathy for the efforts of His Majesty's Governments -past and presentin regard to the Jewish cause, generally, if Your Excellency might enable me, also in view of my 'connaissance d'affaire', as explained previously, to present and outline my suggestions during the session of the United Nations, in Lake Success.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

His Excellency, The Prime Minister, 10, Downing Street, Whirtehall.

RECORD

Registry No. E 3014/46/31 Top Secret. 34 Confidential. Then Shancing. Restricted. Draft. Lette 15 Our letter no. E 9868/4/31 themeny, the J ch 25 th October 1946. Hague. Mr. Schomoro has now written to the Prime Minister again. We en lesse a copy of his letter, and will Plus arhuveledge it, unless you see objection to doing so, uplaining Eastern Dyn.

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FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

15th April, 1947.

3/

(E. 3014/46/31)

Dear Chancery,

Our letter No.E.9868/4/31 of the 25th October 1946.

Mr. Salomons has now written to the Frime Minister again. We enclose a copy of his letter. Flease acknowledge it, unless you see objection to doing so, explaining that his suggestion is impracticable.

Yours ever,

MASTERN DEFARTMENT.

The Chancery, British Ambassy, The Hague.

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Cypher/OTP

11 APR

DEPARTMENTAL No.1.

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

(From Permanent United Kingdom Representative to the United Nations).

No. 1135

D: 5.19 p.m. 10th April, 1947

10th April, 1947

R: 11.55 p.m. 10th April, 1947

Repeated to Washington (Saving).

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IMMEDIATE.

2971

Your telegram No. 1068.

Following for News Department.

It seems to us advantageous to release as soon as possible particulars about the probable size of our delegation to the Special Assembly on Palestine. This might guide other countries to restrict their delegations in similar fashion. Can you therefore tell us when we can release the information in paragraph 1 of your telegram under reference?

Art

Registry No.

> Top Secret. Secret. Confidential. Restricted. -Ореп--

Draft.

Telegram.

No. // 09 (Date) 11th April/4

Repeat to:-

To:Fermanent U.K.
Representative
to United Nations
New York

From: Foreign) Office

OUT FILE

Despatched M.

Immodiate Restucted

Following for Mackenzie from Nash:

Your telegram No.1135

We are releasing for publication immediately information in paragraph 1 of our telegram No. 1068. We are not at present giving names.

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En Clair. Code.Cypher.

Distribution :—

World Organisation

Copies to:-

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[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]

Restricted.

Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK

(To Permanent United Kingdom Representative to the United Nations)

No.1109
11th April,1947.

D. 2.00 p.m. 11th April,1947.

IMMEDIATE RESTRICTED

Following for Mackenzie from Nash: Your telegram No.1135.

We are releasing for publication immediately information in paragraph 1 of our telegram No.1068. We are not at present giving names.

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Registry E3042/46/5 FROM No. Dated Received in Registry 11	PROGRAMAN, FA REMAINE	A complet report from At Prilition Charge A promision (fough A compared atout () I not be lovered top
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E 3042 I Polistin and the United Nations] The Times of the 9th April Draft. td. B carries a report from goveralem that V.K. Delystin the new opens there have "reported New York. a spokesman for the permanent British delystion at Jake Success No 5 10g saying last Friday that Great Date Geril 9 Britain, though ready to consider the formal Assembly any recommendations for Palistine, might not be bound by them." byther 2. The source for this report Tyth. no 2 appears to be the gewish Telegraphie Ropy C.O. 3. May we denny it?

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CYPHER/OTP

E.

DEPARTMENTAL NO:2.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK

(To Permanent United Kingdom Representative to the United Nations).

No:1097 9th April 1947

D.6.20 p.m. 9th April 1947

IMMEDIA TE

4 4 4 4

[Palestine and the United Nations].

The Times of the 9th April carries a report from Jerusalem that the newspapers there have "reported a spokesman for the permanent British delegation at Lake Success saying last Friday that Great Britain, though ready to consider any recommendations by the General Assembly (for Palestine), might not be bound by them".

- 2. The source of this report appears to be the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.
 - May we deny it?

RECORD OFFICE,

51-9	PALESTINE	E 3043
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E 3048

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Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From Permanent United Kingdom Representative to the United Nations)

No. 1139

D. 6.32 p.m. 10th April, 1947.

10th April, 1947.

R. 1.50 a.m. 11th April, 1947.

Repeated to Washington Saving.

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IMPORTANT
GIANT
SECRET

JE1677/46/31

Your despatch No. 128.

Illegal immigration into Palestine.

Now that Palestine question has been submitted to the United Nations I propose forthwith to approach Secretary General on lines indicated.

2. I presume that for this purpose there is no objection to my using information in first (repeat first) sentence of memorandum enclosed in your despatch. Please confirm.

OUT FILE F. O., No. E 3043 /46/31 Top Secret. Secret. Confidential. Draft. Restricted. Open. Telegram. U.K. Del., Your Elysom no. 1139 [Palestin] (Date) You may use the $Repeat\ to:--$ Westington (SAVING) information in the first sentence g the momerandum on illegal immigration anto enclosed in my dispatch no. 128. Cypher. H.13. $Distribution: -\!\!\!\!-$ World Organisation Copies to:—

RECORD OFFICE,

OUT FILE [This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]. E.3043/46/31 WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION. · Cypher/OTP FROM FUREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YURK. (To Fermanent United Mingdom Representative to the United Mations). No. 1118 11th April 1947. D. 3.30 a.m. 12th April 1947. Reseated to Washington No. 437 Saving. VVV IMPORTANT. Your telegram No. 1139 [Palestine]. You may use the information in the first sentence of the memorandum on illegal immigration enclosed in my despatch No. 128.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

E3092

And holing aussless in advance (anters one hands were freed in history propagated) by any statement which would imply propagated by any statement which would imply propagated that we must reserve any mit about carrying out an importable recommendation, but that apart from that we were propagated. By anconditionally council in advance. The Day P. But how in Seems & year that we might find it thereby imported to avoid a accision that someone other than the like skared take ever representing the Palisaine, and that their would be disastent. I confers is not have that their would be disastent. I confers is not have your freeze appropreciate his

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Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

(From Permanent United Kingdom Representative to the United Nations.)

Sir A Cadogan, No.1140 10th April, 1947. D: 6.47 p.m. 10th April, 1947

R: 1.50 a.m. 11th April, 1947

Repeated to Washington.

IMMEDIATE

AAAA

E 3064

Your telegram 1097. 3040/46/

Palestine.

It seems clear that Zionist leaders on both sides of the Atlantic are now using this as their major line of criticism for we have been subject to a barrage of questions in a similar vein in New York.

2. The controversy springs directly from Herbert Matthews' untimely story from London reported in Washington telegram No. 2038 which has had an unfortunate effect here. In dealing with the many questions arising from Matthews' story we have merely pointed to the fact that the Assembly has only power to recommend and that countries are not legally bound to implement its recommendations. In this sense report quoted in your telegram under reference is accurate.

E 3092

12 APR

PALESTINE

U.K. Rol. Morece

11 (1/4 /1947

11-911.95 Political Policy. Report 20 ld 5 50 (E2738, 46/31) Correct to formula contained in para 3. Lubyet to amende of lot entired eq. 14 111.4. must know the period to period to he regard correct report of the medical any policy a kick formula (or notify may recommend)

Last Paper.

3064

References.

(Minutes.)

With one amendment the Secretary of State approves the draft declaration contained in paragraph 3 of our telegram No. 550 (copy attached).

On the other hand, he does not wish a statement to be made until after the Special Assembly has appointed the proposed Committee. The grounds for this delay are not altogether clear. It is probable, furthermore, that the Secretary of State is not aware of the Press campaign which is developing, no doubt under Zionist gaidance, as a result of rumours that His Majesty's Government do not intend to accept any recommendation by the Assembly which would have the effect of veakening their strategic position in Palestine (see especially / New York telegram No. 1140).

(How disposed of.)

(Print.)

Aborrow, 769 Rold. Wilon 3717. U.K.Del New York. 1154 16 april

This fress campaign may well affect the atmosphere at the special session in New York, and it seems to me likely that Sir Alexander Cadogan will be asked for a statement on the attitude which His Majesty's Government will adopt towards the recommendations which they are asking the Assembly to make. British Delegation may be in an embarrassing position if no such statement has previously been made and 🧳 they are without authority to make it themselves.

The point of view of News Department and of Press relations officers in New York and Jashington has also to be considered. Lr. Nash tells me that, while he shares the misgivings expressed in New York telegram No. 1150 (E 3097, attached) as to the use which may be made of the reservation contained in the draft statement, he is satisfied that on balance it would be wise to publish it.

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

Next Paper.

3093

If there is general agreement with these arguments, suggest that we should gut them to the Secretary of

Mr. Butiles the Manhar drugs Will Will the Secretary Will Man man property Will Manhar drugs Miller Will the Manhar drugs Miller Miller Will the Manhar drugs Miller Mille

M. Beeley,

April 15, 1947

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The draft tel. is on the lines agreed with c.o. at a meeting in ter febbis room yesterday.

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Secretary of State

The Foreign Office have come round to our view that it is possible to bind ourselves in advance to accept the recommendations of the Assembly on the future status of Palestine, provided that the solution suggested by the Assembly is one of the three you mention in your speech in the House on 25th February. These are:-

(a) an Arab State

(b) a Jewish State, and

(c) a division of authority between the two peoples.

Under (c) we can have either a unitary State providing for a balance between Arabs and Jews, or partition.

I think that the text of the proposed statement is all right except for the last phrase "of which they do not approve", which I personally do not like. Ithink this might mean that if the Assembly decided in favour of an Arab State and we felt we could not ourselves put this into effect, we would have to incur the odium of the Arabs by saying that we did not approve of Palestine being made an Arab State. I would therefore suggest amending this last sentence to read: "H.M.G. must however reserve their position with regard to carrying out themselves of any policy which the General Assembly may recommend".

It will be noticed that the Foreign Office have dropped their objection which they made in their telegram No.230, that by making a declaration in advance we should be contributing to the doctrine that there is some binding obligation to carry out Assembly recommendations in general.

My own feeling is that we should not make the declaration unless we are asked what our attitude is. It seems slightly dangerous to bind ourselves to anything in advance when the situation may change between now and September.

Jeff M Tel about pt. therewhen

It sth April 1947.

I agree hith The amendment at *.

The reducation shald, I think, he held in

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General Assembly has appointed the proposed Committee.

Sheind Assembly has appointed the proposed Committee.

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Top Secret. F. O., Secret. Confidential. 194 . Restricted. Open. Despatched Draft. FOREIGN OFFICE. IMMEDIATE. SECRET. Telegram. No. 709 Sir O. Sargent. (Date) 11/H Your telegram No.550. MARGIN. Repeat to:-I approve the formula contained in WASHINGTON 158 NEW YORK. follows: Begins: Z "H.M.G. must however reserve their WRITTEN themselves any policy which the General Assembly may recommend." My reasons for this are that the last sentence of your draft makes it appear that 0 only if we disapprove of the policy NOTHING XEn Clair. recommended by the Assembly, can we refuse to XCodeX carry it out ourselves. There may be other Cypher. reasons, such as prohibitive expense, for not Distribution :wishing ourselves to implement these recommendations, and I would therefore prefer not to commit ourselves as far as the last sentence of your formula would do. Moreover, it occurs to me that, if, for example, the Copies to:— Assembly were to decide in favour of, say, an Arab State, we should not wish to incur unpopularity with the Arab States by saying that we disapproved of the recommendation though we might not ourselves wish to put it into effect. 3./

Registry

VII (II).

Following from Secretary of State for

paragraph 3, subject to the amendment to the last sentence, which I think should read as

position with regard to carrying out Ends.

3. I also think that the declaration should be held in reserve and should only be made at a suitable moment, which may not occur until the discussion at the General Assembly has actually begun. There is certainly no need to volunteer it at this stage or in any case to make it until after the Spcial

Assembly has appointed the proposed Committee.

Fo. pl. sept. for whom New York as

my tels. Nos. [158 and] 16.

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VII (II).

Cypher/OTP

DISTRIBUTION NO. 3.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION MOSCOW TO FOREIGN OFFICE

No. 709. D. 4. O p.m. April 11th, 1947. April 11th, 1947.

Repeated to Washington No. 158 New York No. 16

IMMEDIATE

SECRET

Following from Secretary of State for Sir O. Sargent.

Your telegram No. 550.

I approve the formula contained in paragraph 3, subject to the amendment to the last sentence, which I think should read as follows:

Begins:-

"His Majesty's Government must however reserve their position with regard to carrying out themselves any policy which the General Assembly may recommend."

Ends.

- 2. My reasons for this are that the last sentence of your draft makes it appear that only if we disapprove of the policy recommended by the Assembly, can we refuse to carry it out ourselves. There may be other reasons, such as prohibitive expense, for not wishing ourselves to implement these recommendations, and I would therefore prefer not to commit ourselves as far as the last sentence of your formula would do. Moreover, it occurs to me that, if, for example, the Assembly were to decide in favour of, say an Arab State, we should not wish to incur unpopularity with the Arab States by saying that we disapproved of the recommendation though we might not ourselves wish to put it into effect.
- 3. I also think that the declaration should be held in reserve and should only be made at a suitable moment, which may not occur until the discussion at the General Assembly has actually begun. certainly no need to volunteer it at this stage or in any case to make it until after the Special Assembly has appointed the proposed Committee.

Foreign Office please repeat to Washington and New York as my telegrams Nos. 158 and 16.

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]

Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

E 3092

FROM MOSCOW TO FORLIGN OFFICE

(United Kingdom Delegation to Council of Foreign Ministers)

No. 709 11th April, 1947

D. 2.12 p.m. llth April, 1947 R. 4.35 p.m. llth April, 1947

Repeated to: Washington, New York,

uuuu

IMMEDIATE

SECRET

Sir O. Sargent.

Following from Secretary of State from

Your telegram No. 550.

I approve the formula contained in paragraph 3 subject to amendment to last sentence which I think should read as follows.

[Begins]

"His Majesty's Government must however reserve their position with regard/carrying out/themselves any policy which the General Assembly may recommend". [Ends].

2. My reasons for this are that the last sentence of your draft makes it appear that only if we disapprove of the policy recommended by the Assembly, can we refuse to carry it out ourselves. There may be other reasons such as prohibitual expense for not wishing ourselves to implement these recommendations and I would therefore prefer not to commit ourselves as far as the last sentence of your formula would do. Moreover it occurs to me that if for example, the Assembly were to decide in favour of, say, an Arab State we should not wish to incur unpopularity with the Arab States by saying that we disapproved of the recommendation though we might not ourselves wish to put it into effect.

3. I also think that the declaration should be held in reserve and should only be made at a suitable moment which may not occur until discussion at the General Assembly had actually begun. There is certainly no need to volunteer it at this stage or in any case to make it until after Special Assembly has appointed proposed committee.

Foreign Office repeat to New York and Washington as my telegrams Nos. 16 and 158 respectively.

[Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation New York and Washington.



772

Draft.

Open_

U.K. Delegation, Moscow.

Telegram.

No. (Date)

Repeat to:

Washington, 1 | U.K. Delegation, New York.

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F. O.,

Despatched 12 55 M.

IMMEDIATE SECRET

Your telegram No. 709 / Proposed Statement on Palestine 7. Following for Secretary of State from Sir O. Sargent.

We now propose to submit to the Cabinet the draft declaration contained in our telegram No. 550, as amended in your paragraph 1.

- 2. I note that you do not wish the statement to be published until after the Special Session of the Assembly has appointed the proposed Committee. Since our telegram No.550 reached you, however, there has been a new development. This is the appearance in the press of rumours, for which the New York Times has claimed the support of an unspecified "authoritative source" in London, to the effect that H.M.G. are determined not (repeat not) to accept any recommendation made by the Assembly which might have the affect of depriving us of our strategic position in Palestine.
- to be fostering, may affect the atmosphere of the Special Session. It seems quite likely that Sir A. Cadogan will be asked for a statement on the attitude which H.M.G. will adopt towards the recommendations which they are asking the Assembly to make. I think he will be in an embarrassing position if this question were put to him and he had no authority to answer it.
- 4. In view of the above consideration we have been wondering whether Sir A. Cadogan's pening

148 Wt. 26469/137 50m 9/46 (51) F.&S.

speech in the Special Session might not provide the best opportunity for revealing the intentions of H.M.G, as expressed in the draft declaration. It would probably fall naturally into place in this speech, and would put an end to a great deal of suspicion without appearing to have been extorted from us by any form of pressure. If you approve of this proposal, we will submit it to the Cabinet together with the draft text.

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HING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN

This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]

Cypher/UPP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION.

Secret.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO MOSCOW

(To United Kingdom Delegation to Council of Foreign Ministers)

No. 769. 16th April, 1947. D. 12.55 a.m. 17th April, 1947.

Repeated to Washington, No. 3717. United Kingdom Delegation, New York. I.o. 1154.

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DAMEDIATE.

SECRET.

Your telegram No. 709 [Proposed Statement on Palestine].

Following for Secretary of State from Sir O. Sargent.

We now propose to submit to the Cabinet the draft declaration contained in our telegram No. 550, as amended in your paragraph 1.

- 2. I note that you do not wish the statement to be published until after the Special Session of the Assembly has appointed the proposed Committee. Since our telegram No. 550 reached you, however, there has been a new development. This is the appearance in the press of rumours, for which the New York Times has claimed the support of an unspecified "authoritative source" in London, to the effect that His Hajesty's Government are determined not (repeat not) to accept any recommendation made by the assembly not) to accept any recommendation made by the Assembly which might have the affect of deriving us of our strategic position in Palestine.
- 3. This rumour, which some Zionists appear to be fostering, may affect the atmosphere of the Special Bession. It seems quite likely that Bir A. Cadogan will be asked for a statement on the attitude which His Hajesty's Government will adopt towards the recommendations which they are asking the Assembly to make. I think he would be in an embarrassing position if this question were put to him and he had no authority to answer it.
- 4. In view of the above consideration we have been wondering whether Sir A. Cadogan s opening speech in the Special Session might not provide the best opportunity for revealing the intentions of His Majesty's Government, as expressed in the draft declaration. It would probably fall naturally into place in this speech, and would put an end to a great deal of suspicion without appearing to have been extorted from us by any form of pressure. If you been extorted from us by any form of pressure. If you approve of this proposal, we will submit it to the Cabinet together with the draft text.

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CYPHER/OTP

DISTRIBUTION NO. 3

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION MOSCOW

No. 769 April 16th, 1947 D. 8.47 a.m. April 16th, 1947 R. 10.30 a.m. April 16th, 1947

Repeated to Washington United Kingdom Delegation New York

IMMEDIATE

SECRET

Your telegram No. 709.

Following for Secretary of State from Sir O. Sargent.

We now propose to submit to the Cabinet the draft declaration contained in our telegram No. 550, as amended in your paragraph 1.

- 2. I note that you do not wish the statement to be published until after the special session of the Assembly has appointed the proposed committee. Since our telegram No. 550 reached you however there has been a new development. This is the appearance in the press of rumours, for which the New York Times has claimed the support of an unspecified "authoritative source" in London, to the effect that His Majesty's Government are determined not (repeat not) to accept any recommendation made by the Assembly which might have the effect of depriving us of our strategic position in Palestine.
- fostering may affect the atmosphere of the special session. It seems quite likely that Sir A. Cadogan will be asked for a statement on the attitude which His Majesty's Government will adopt towards the recommendations which they are asking the Assembly to make. I think he would be in an embarrassing position if this question were put to him and he had no authority to answer it.
- Wondering whether Sir A. Cadogan's opening speech in the special session might not provide the best opportunity for revealing the intentions of His Majesty's Government as expressed in the draft declaration. It would probably fall naturally into place in this speech and would put an end to a great deal of suspicion without appearing to have been extorted from us by any form of pressure. If you approve this proposal we will submit it to the Cabinet together with the draft text.

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Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

PROM NEW YORK TO FOR IGN OFFICE

(From Permanent United Kingdom Representative to United Hations)

No. 1148

D. 7.00 p.m. 11th April 1947 R. 2.55 a.m. 12th April 1947

11th poril 1947
Repeated to Washington
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Palestine.

Secretariat inform as that so far 25 members of United Nations have replied to telegram from Acting Secretary General contained in my telegram No. 1084 enquiring whether Governments concurred in proposal to summon Special Assembly. All 25 have replied affirmatively although Mr. Manuilsky on behalf of the Ukraine expressed the hope that Special Assembly might be held at Geneva. (Similar wish has also been expressed to me by Argentine representative here on the ground that Assembly in Geneva would be less open to Zionist pressure). Secretariat expect three further replies to come in tomorrow. Megessary majority will thus have been obtained and it is expected that further telegram will be despatched tomorrow convoking special session in New York for April 28th (April 27th which is the earliest day on which it could be convoked is a Sunday).

2. Secretariat ask for our views as to whether all main Committees should be set up by as embly when it meets. In likely event of delegations being small the same delegates would have to serve on all Committees and discussion in Committee would simply be repeated in plenary session. It will however presumably be necessary to have a General Committee to deal with such questions as provisional agenda, possible additional items (Rule 35) and perhaps also extent of recognition to be granted to Jewish Agency; and General Committee itself under Rule 32 must consist in part of the Chairmen of the six main Committees. A possible but somewhat artificial course might be to elect Chairman of Main Committees and then to decide in General Committee that discussion on

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Keference: FO 371 617

Palestine question should take place from first to last in plenary. This would be possible if Assembly made decision in this sense under Rule 109. It would have advantage that Committees would be in existence should it prove necessary to consider additional items.

3. All these questions are to be discussed by Secretariat at beginning of next week and they would accordingly be grateful to have as soon as possible any comments you may wish to make.

Foreign Office please pass to Moscow as my telegram No. 157.

[Repeated to Moscow]

Registry No.

> Top Secret. Secret. Confidential. Restricted. Open.

Draft.

New Yor

Telegram.

No. //35 (Date) apera

Repeat to:—

washing ton 3624 Moscow 1366

Eastern Dept. Mr. Beckett. Mr. Jebb.

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to los Hat Ruce 101 must be read as applying out totaller Senions/Since in the present Special Assembly Copresto: is the Committee to which the immafagie Palsan issue would starthy go, 12 Commetice 4) and that for former Burposes Kute 100 must be required is that which applies

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F. O.,

1947.. April

Despatched

IMEDIATE.

Your telegram No. 1148 paragraph 2 of 11th April].

ralestine.

we are strongly opposed to Special Assembly setting up the six main Committees provided for under Rule 101. He are most enxious that Assembly should confine itself to the relestine issue (as stated in Secretary-General's notification - your telegram No. 1084): and we noticed with regret from your telegram No. 1104 that some Secretariat quarters apparently view with complacency prospect that other items might be he are any your fineluded on Agenda (though we agree that this is technically possible under rules 17 and 18). on the assumption that whestine is

> the colematter to be taken on the Acenda, appointment of the six main committees would Yet, if it were to be agreed be farcical. committees in advance, that the should be constituted, people would at once begin to search for ways and means to justify their existence and we should thereby run the risk of seeing additi mul items proposed on the Agenda. this reason we are not in favour of suggestion mentioned in last three sentences of paragraph por your telegram under reply. Herse Wseems

2. On the other hand it is of course clear that Special Assembly must have a /Bureau

Bureau to deal with Agenda and Procedural questions arising in course of Special Session. In order to get round difficulty presented by Rule 32 to which you allude; we suggest that Bureau of Special Assembly should be constituted of President and seven Vice-rresidents who will have anyhow to be elected under Rule 26. Such a Bureau would itself be competent to decide on how far Assembly would meet in Plenary Session or as a Committee of the Whole (i.e. the Assembly sitting in private session) or whether at a given moment a specific issue would have to be referred to some ad hoc committee. Moreover, in the (we hope improbable) event of extra items being proposed for inclusion on the Agenda, such a Bureau could then decide whether the items in guestion called for the Selling up grany (or all) committées listed under Rule 101 en tha event as a affirmative decision, could recommend the constitution of the General Committee.

we hope that you will represent to the Secretaria?

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[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on].

Cypher/OTP Confidential.

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WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK.

(To Permanent United Kingdom Representative to the United Nations).

No. 1135.

14th April 1947.

D. 9.30 p.m. 14th April 1947.

Repeated to Washington No. 3624. Moscow No. 1366.

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IMMEDIATE.

CONFIDENTIAL.

GIANT.

Your telegram No. 1148 paragraph 2 [of 11th April]. Palestine.

We are strongly opposed to Special Assembly setting up the six main Committees provided for under Rule 101. We are anxious that Assembly should confine itself.to the Palestine issue (as stated in Secretary-General's notification your telegram No. 1084): and on the assumption, that it does so, appointment of the six main committee's would be farcical. Further if it were to be agreed in advance, that the committees should be constituted, people would at once begin to search for ways and means to justify their existence and we should thereby run the risk of seeing additional items proposed on the Agenda. For this reason we are not in favour of suggestion mentioned in last three sentences of paragraph 2 of your telegram under reply. It seems to us that Rule 101 must be read as applying only to regular sessions (since in the present Special Assembly all that is required is the Committee to which the Palestine issue would prima facie go, i.e. Committee 4) and that for present purposes Rule 100 must be regarded as that which applies.

On the other hand it is of course clear that Special Assembly must have a Bureau to deal with Agenda and Procedural questions arising in course of Special Session. In order to get round difficulty presented by Rule 32 to which you allude, we suggest that Bureau of Special Assembly should be constituted of President and seven Wice-Presidents who will have anyhow to be elected under Rule 26. Such a Bureau would itself be competent to decide on how far Assembly would meet in Plenary Session or as a Committee of the Whole (i.e. the Assembly sitting in private session) or whether at a given moment a specific issue would have to be referred to some ad hoc committee. Moreover, in the (we hope improbable) event of extra items being proposed for inclusion on the Agenda, such a Bureau could then decide whether the items in question called for /the

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| 1 2 3 4 5 6 | Reference: FO 371 61772

the setting up of any (or all) of the committees listed under Rule 101.

4. Unless you see very strong objection we hope that you will represent vigorously to the Secretariat at the desirability of procedding on above lines.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

A.

2085

Their point of view; so that it my to he seriously modified in its passage through the Assembly.

9 submit a draft tilegram, in which it is suggested: (a) that the Emberry should such to revise the State Department's list; and (b) that if they fail in that they should result to the earlier proposal for a hommitter of 26.

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[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised becipient and hot passed on]

Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Lord Inverchapel No. 2194

D. 9.55 p.m. 11th April 1947 R. 5.35 a.m. 12th April 1947

11th April 1947 Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation New York.

IMPONTANT SECRET

Your telegram No. 5398 paragraph 1.

C C C C C C

Palestine and the United Lations.

It would be useful to know the definition of the word "neutral" which you would consider proper for the States to be named for the Committee of eleven should that proposal obtain your support.

- 2. One definition would presumably mean that the States chosen should, so far as possible, have open minds on the strict merits of the Zionist and Arab claims in Palestine. Subject to the views of United Kingdom Delegation New York, to whom this telegram is being repeated, it seems to us here that among the States suggested by the State Department, Brazil, Mexico, and certainly the Philippines, would follow the United States lead without concerning themselves over much about the merits of the case and would tend to reflect any partiality which the United States Government might evince in response to Zionist pressure. For Latin America, Colombia, Peru or Costa Rica or Salvador would seem more impartial choices. Siam would also appear to be a better choice than the Philippines.
- 3. Another definition of "neutral" would take account of the attitude of the countries concerned towards Britain herself in the wider context of international relations or on considerations of "colour". In the State Department list, India, Czechoslovakia and Poland might on past form be likely to oppose any solution which they thought His majesty's Government would prefer, while Persia, Sweden ar Norway, Belgium and Siam would be doubtful. Although Canada, New Zealand, Turkey and Denmark would probably be friendly, it seems to us, taking both definitions of "neutral" into account, that there would probably be a majority in the present



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State Department list opposed to a British Trusteeship.

4. Although these considerations are doubtless already present to your mind I venture to draw attention to them because I think that if we decide to press for modifications in the State Department's list we should be wise to do so at a fairly early stage. Otherwise we may find that their thinking has crystallised and even that they have in some degree committed themselves towards some of their prospective candidates.

Registry
No. E 3094/46/31. SECRET. Н.В. Draft.

Telegram. WASHINGTON. NO: 3.655 CYPHER. ... distribution. Repeat to: U.K. Delegation, New York. 1142 Mes an 936.

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OFFICE, S.W.1. FOREIGN OUT FILE 1947. April

Despatched

IMMEDIATE / SECRET.

Your telegram No. 2194 / Palestine and

We assume that the elected committee of eleven members is still the State Department's first preference.

We agree with the definition of neutrality suggested in the first sentence of your paragraph 2, and with your view that there are objections World Organization to the State Department's list.

> 2. In discussing the proposed committee of eleven with the State Department, We should therefore like you to suggest the inclusion of two of the Latin-American states you mention in place of Brazil and Mexico, and to express strong preferences for Siam over the Philippines and for Denmark over India.

In any care to be represented on the committee members of their group who were on this question most likely to take an independent line must, therefore, expect that the list would to undergo further revision in the Assembly itself. We hope that while showing readiness to discuss in detail the proposal for a small elected committee, you will not let the alternative suggestion drop out of sight. 72 committee of twenty-six would have the great advantage that its membership is automatically determined and

hence /

hence could not give rise to dispute. you find difficulty in agreeing with the State Department upon the composition of the smaller body, you should urge them to give further consideration to the merits of their original

proposal. You will see from Moscow telegram to Coch. 4. You will see from Moscow telegram No. 711 that the Secretary of State asks for an opportunity of commenting on the list of states to be nominated for the committee of

the how We are thurse repeating frozent tel. and com tel. ander reply to S. O.S. and you shal not propert not take any achon in sense of paral - attere until his comments have oten received.

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[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on.]

E.3094/46/31.

Cypher/OTP

SECRET.

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO WASHINGTON.

No. 3655

D: 2.40 p.m. 15th April, 1947

15th April, 1947

Repeated to U.K. Delegation New York No. 1142, U.K. Delegation Moscow No. 736.

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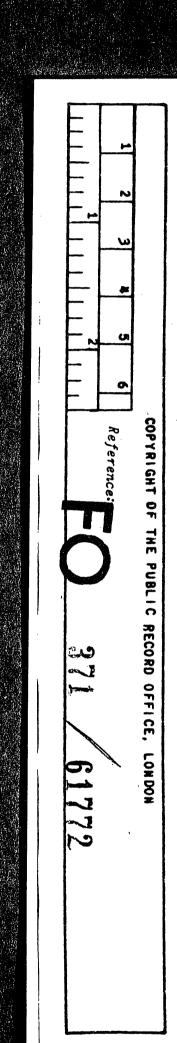
SECRET

Your telegram No. 2194 [Palestine and the United Mations.]

members is still the State Department's first preference. We agree with the definition of neutrality suggested in the first sentence of your paragraph 2, and with your view that there are objections to the State Department's list.

- with the State Department, our inclination would therefore be to suggest the inclusion of two of the Latin-American states you mention in place of Brazil and Mexico, and to express strong preferences for Siam over the Philippines and for Denmark over India.
- J. In any case we must expect the list to undergo revision in the Assembly itself.
- that the Secretary of State asks for an opportunity of commenting on the list of states to be nominated for the committee of eleven. We are therefore repeating present telegram and your telegram under reply to Secretary of State and you should not (repeat not) take any action in sense of paragraph 2 above until his comments have been received.

5. We hope that, while showing readiness to discuss in detail the proposal for a small elected committee, you will not let the alternative suggestion drop out of sight. The committee of twenty-six would have the great advantage that its membership is automatically determined and hence could not give rise to dispute. If you find difficulty in agreeing with the State Department upon the composition of the smaller body, you should urge them to give further consideration to the merits of their original proposal. You will have noted that Secretary of State is himself in favour of the larger body.



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Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION.

FROM MOSCOW TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

(From United Kingdom Delegation to Council of Foreign Ministers.)

No. 711

D: 2.25 p.m. 11th April, 1947

11th April, 1947

R: 4.03 p.m. 11th April, 1947

Repeated to Washington, U.K. Delegation, New York.

IMPORTANT. SECRET.

2/2892/46/71

Your telegram No. 634.

Following from Secretary of State for Sir O. Sargent.

While I should have preferred larger committee I agree that Lord Inverchapel should be authorised to offer our support for either proposal on the understanding that it is put forward by the United States. I should, however, certainly want a further opportunity of commenting on the list of states to be nominated to the Committee.

I also agree with suggestions made in paragraph 3 and paragraph 4 of Washington telegram No. 2037 to you and that any lobbying should be done by the United States.

Foreign Office please repeat to New York as my telegram No. 17.

[Repeated to New York.]

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Report to New York

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Vom Megram Nº 2460 [9 april 24. Palistine and to United Nations.

Secretary of State has in dicated the we would be prepared to support #### proposal for either the Larger or the smaller committee on in understanding with propose is put forward by In United Hotes (Mon telegram Nº 711). W. Lan noting to all on this

2. Suntany of Hote Lan not commente on possible members of the tracker committee, and you may put from it on comments

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as Views expressed on
department at level, and
loggest that further detailed
discussions can be left to
one delegations at New York.

MJ.
26/iv

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Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO WASHINGTON

No. 4122

D. 5.45 p.m. 26th April, 1947.

26th April, 1947.

Repeated to: United Kingdom Delegation, New York, No. 1273

IMMED LATE

MMMMM

Your telegram No. 2461 [of April 24th: Palestine and the United Nations].

Secretary of State has indicated that we would be prepared to support proposal for either the larger or the smaller committee on the understanding that proposal is put forward by the United States (Moscow telegram No. 711). We have nothing to add on this point.

2. Secretary of State has not commented on possible members of the smaller committee, and you may put forward our comments as views expressed on departmental level, and suggest that further detailed discussions can be left to our delegations at New York.

265-		E 3097 83
1947	PALESTINE	14 / 1944
Registry Number & E3097/46/3/. TELEGRAM FROM No. Dated Received in Registry } 1/50.	Refer they york til to Alike was fall of the op our rose fall of 186 en slew york til 186 else live a colorine for alich fig volid recorner askind fig volid recorner	a to rullarly aspect
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Reference:

| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Reference:
| 371 | 61772

[This telegram is of partic lar secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]

Cypher/OTP

TORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION.

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

(From Permanent United Kingdom Representative to the United Nations)

No. 1150.

D. 10.55 a.m. 12th April, 1947.

12th April, 1947.

R. 5.30 p. ... 12th April, 1947.

Repeated to Washington, Moscow.

5555 E 3007 N

IMAEDIATE.

GIANT.

LIGHT.

My telegram 1140: Palestine.

It was partly with a view to this publicity aspect of our case that I made suggestion in my telegram 736 that His Majesty's Government might declare in advance their readiness to abide by a valid recommendation of the Assembly. Recognised reasons of policy as indicated in your telegrams to United Kingdom Delegation Moscow 230 and 550 which have led you to decide against this course and to propose limited formula of commitment in paragraph 3 of your telegram 550 to Moscow. But I feel I should point out that trend of press inquiries here makes likely that attention will be fastened on reservations attaching to His Majesty's Government's advance acceptance of assembly verdict and that some colour may in this way be given to misrepresentation on the lines may in this way be given to misrepresentation on the lines of Matthews' article.

2. You may wish to consider whether in these circumstances it would be better to make no commitment at all than a limited one or alternatively (if policy permits of this) to take the line suggested in your telegram 55 to Moscow that His Majesty's Government accept in advance any decision that will not oblige them to enforce with arms a settlement which they regard as unworkable or unjust.

Foreign Office please pass to Moscow as my telegram 158. [Repeated to Moscow]

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32003 F.O.P.

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36

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on].

Cypher/OTP

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM MOSCOW TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Sir M. Peterson,

D: 3.1 p.m. 14th April, 1947

No. 929.

14th April, 1947.

R: 3.10 p.m. 14th April, 1947.

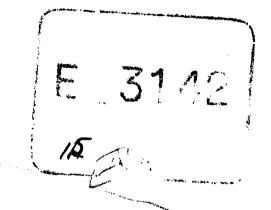
Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation New York and Washington.

AAAAA

TIMEDIATE.

LIGHT. SECRET.

Palestine



United Kingdom Delegation New York telegram No. 609 to you reached me by bag only April 7th.

- 2. Soviet attitude is likely to be to some extent conditioned by Stalin's talk with Secretary of State March 24th and by progress on revision of Anglo-Soviet Treaty.
- 3. I should doubt whether Russians will wish to figure prominently in this discussion. Insofar as they do I think their attitude will show (A) their increasing tendency to come down on the Arab side and (B) readiness to link America with Britain as seeking to impose the Jews upon the Arabs and to utilise Palestine for strategic purposes.
- 4J doubt whether they will venture to use before either security Council or Assembly what has hitherto been their main propaganda point, that the Arabs and the Jews would get on perfectly well together if British influence were removed.

Foreign Office please pass to United Kingdom Delegation New York and Washington as my telegrams 13 and 159 respectively.

[Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation New York and Washington.]



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En clair

WORLD ORGANISATION DISTRIBUTION

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From Permanent United Kingdom Representative to the United Nations).

No: 1157
14th April, 1947.

D. 10. 34 a.m. 14th April, 1947.

R. 6. 30 p.m. 14th April, 1947.

Repeated to Washington Saving.

GIANT

11111

Following received from Secretary General telegram No. 24 of 13th April.

(Begins)

Kindly bring following to attention your Government:

(Begins)

Have honour inform you that a majority of members have today concurred in the request of United Kingdom to summon a special session of General Assembly. In accordance with Rules 3 and 8 of provision rules of procedure of General Assembly I hereby notify you that special session will open on Monday 28th April 1947 at 11 a.m. in General Assembly Hall, Flushing Meadows, New York City.

Provisional agenda of special session follows:

- 1. Opening of session by Chairman of Belgian Delegation.
- Election and report of Credentials Committee.
- Election of President.
- Organisation of the Session.
- Adoption of agenda.
- 6. Constituting and instructing Special Committee to prepare for consideration of the question of Palestine at second Regular Session.

(Ends).

APR

E 3168

DEPARTMENTAL NO.1.

An Clair

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN OFFICE

(From Permanent United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations)

No.1166 15th April, 1947. D. 12.45 p.m. 15th April, 1947.

R. 8.45 p.m. 15th April, 1947.

2 2 2

IMPORTANT

Palestine.

Secretariat have requested a number of documents which they wish to have on hand before the meeting of the Assembly on 28th April. List of more immediate requirements follow:

1 copy Palestine blue book. 1926/27 and continuation (particularly 1936, 1937, 1938 and any later issues). 1 copy statistics of migration for the year 1940 and continuation 3 copies Palestine government. A survey of Palestine prepared in December 1945 and January 1946 for the information of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry 1946. 2.V. 1 copy laws, statutes, etc., ordinances, rules, orders and notices, 1939 and continuation. 1 copy office of statistics. Special bulletin, No.1 and continuation. (Especially No.3 of 1939. Fertility of marriage in Palestine and No. 21 of 1944. Survey of social and economic conditions in Arab villages). 2 copies statistical abstract 1940 and continuation. 1 copy general monthly bulletin of current statistics. April-September 1942, April 1946 and continuation. 1 copy supreme court. Law reports 1939 and continuation. 3 copies map of Palestine. 1:100,000 12 sheets. 2 copies map of Palestine. 1:250,000.

2. L nger list follows by air bag. I shall be grateful if you can give above list and that being sent by air bag your prompt attention sending the documents requested in the <u>first</u> list by air bag.

OUTWARD TELEGRAM

91

INDEXED

75872/154/47

En Clair

3168 46 21

MO APRICAT

TO PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

FROM S. OF S., COLONIES.

Sent 17th April, 1947. 18.45 hrs.

IMMEDIATE

No. 750

Palestine and United Nations.

United Nations Secretariat have requested a number of documents which they wish to have on hand before meeting of Assembly on 28th April. First list has only now been received by telegram from New York containing most immediate requirements and further list is expected by bag. Some are available here and will be supplied but spares of others are not available. Grateful if you would arrange to consign by air ealiest to Permanent United Kingdom Delegation Lake Success New York documents as follows. Palestine blue book 1926/27 to 1938 inclusive one copy each. All special bulletins issued by office of statistics one copy each. Statistical Abstract 1940 and all subsequent editions two copies. General monthly bulletin current statistics April - September 1942 inclusive and April 1946 to date one copy each. Supreme Court Law Reports 1939 to date one copy.

2. It is realised that it may be impossible to ensure delivery by required date. This applies even more to further list not yet received from New York.

Copy sent to:-

Foreign Office

Mr. H. Beeley.

Registry F. O., OUT FILE E 31687 46/31 194/. Despatched 11 21 Top Secret. Secret. Important Confidential. Draft. Restricted. Your telegram no. 1166 [Poles line and the United Nations] Telegram. v.K. D.L.
No. New York The foliaid Office 1500 myly a few of the documents requested for Span copies of $Repeat\ to:$ an not waitable in London, and gernalen have been asked to ound there to you by air. En Clair. Distribution:—

Lysk. no. 1 Copies to:

OUT FILE

E 3168/46/31

En Clair

DEPARTMENTAL NO.1.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO NEW YORK

(To Permanent United Kingdom Representative to the United Nations)

No.1180 18th April, 1947. D. 10.21 p.m. 18th April, 1947.

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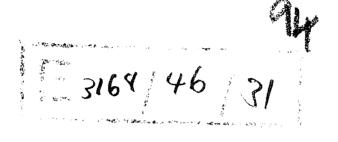
IMPORTANT

Your telegram No.1166 [Palestine and the United Nations].

The Colonial Office will supply a few of the documents requested by the Secretariat. Spare copies of the majority are not available in London, and Jerusalem have been asked to send these to you by air.

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INDEXED

To Foreign Office, Outward Bag Room.

- 1. Please find herewith 1 copy of Palestine
 Government's Ordinances and Regulations for years
 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, and 1944, as requested
 by Permanent United Kingdom Delegation to U.N. in
 New York (New York telegram to F.O. No. 1166 of
 15th April).
- 2. A copy of Defence (Emergency) Regulations 1945 is also included.
- A schedule of volumes is enclosed.
- 4. Please arrange for onward transmission to New York.

Colonial Office,
Downing Street,
S. W. 1.

22 Sapril, 1947.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference:

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Reference:

371 61772

Schedule of Volumes.

1939	Vol.	1	Ordinances.	
	Vol.	S	Regulations	etc.
	Vol.	3	Regulations	etc.
1940	Vol.	1.	Ordinances.	
	Vol.	2	Regulations	etc.
	Vol.	3	Regulations	etc.
1941	Vol.	1	Ordinances	
	Vol.	2	Regulations	etc.
	Vol.	3	Regulations	etc.
1942	Vol.	1	Ordinances	
	Vol.	2	Regulations	etc.
	Vol.	3	Regulations	etc.
1943	Vol.	1.	Ordinances.	
	Vol.	2	Regulations	etc.
	Vol.	3	Regulations	etc.

/1944

1944 Vol. 1 Ordinances.

Vol. 2 Regulations etc.

Vol. 3 Regulations etc.

Defence (Emergency) Regulations. 1945



Cutward Bag Room.

(Casian Lair

Please find herewith:

- A. 10 copies of Report of Palestine Royal Commission 1937 (Cmd. 5749)
 - 10 copies of Report of Palestine Partition Commission 1938 (Cmd. 5854).
 - 10 copies of White Paper 1939 (Cmd. 6019).
 - 10 copies of Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry 1946 (Cmd. 6808).
 - 10 copies of White Paper on proposals for the future of Palestine (Cmd. 7044).
- (F.O. telegram to New York No. 1068 of 3rd April and New York telegram to F.O. 1117 of 8th April refers.)
- B. 3 copies of a Survey of Palestine 1945 (Vols. I and II).
 - 3 copies of 1/100,000 map of Palestine (12 sheets).
 - 3 copies of 1/250,000 map of Palestine.

(New York telegram to F.O. No.1166 of 15th April refers)

/2.

98

2. It would be appreciated if onward transmission to U.K. Delegation to U.N., New York could be arranged.

Colonial Office,
Downing Street,
S. W. 1.

April, 1947.

Reference: EO 371 6

or the robelt RECORD OFFICE, LOI

To Foreign Office, Outward Bag Room.

0.0

- Please find herewith 1 copy of Palestine Government's Ordinances and Regulations for years 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943 and 1944, as requested by Permanent United Kingdom Delegation to U.N. in New York (New York telegram to F.O. No. 1166 of 15th April).
- 2. A copy of Defence (Emergency) Regulations 1945 is also included.
- A schedule of volumes is enclosed.
- Please arrange for onward transmission to New York.

Colonial Office, Downing Street, S. W. 1.

22 April, 1947.

Schedule of Volumes.

100

Vol. 2 Regulations etc.

Vol. 3 Regulations etc.

1940 Vol. 1 Ordinances.

Vol. 2 Regulations etc.

Vol. 3 Regulations etc.

1941 Vol. 1 Ordinances

Vol. 2 Regulations etc.

Vol. 3 Regulations etc.

1942 Vol. 1 Ordinances

Vol. 2 Regulations etc.

Vol. 3 Regulations etc.

1943 Vol. 1. Ordinances.

Vol. 2 Regulations etc.

Vol. 3 Regulations etc.

1 | Reference: FO 371 61772

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

/1944

101

1944 Vol. 1 Ordinances.

Vol. 2 Regulations etc.

Vol. 3 Regulations etc.

1945 Defence (Emergency) Regulations.

INWARD TELEGRAM

102 13 Keep nin pp M214

Sypher (O.T.P.)

FROM PALESTINE (General Sir A. Cunningham)

TO S. OF S., COLONIES.

D.26th April, 1947. R.26th " 16.20 hrs.

No. 858 Top Secret.

Following for Trafford Smith.

Your letter No. 705,872/154/47 of 16th April to

Gurneys

Memorandum for U.N.O.

Printing of maps is in hand.

Ten copies of the memorendum will be required here.

Distributed to:-

M.S. 25

Secretary of State Sir T. Lloyd Mr. I. Thomse

Mr. Hertin
Sir D. Harris
Mr. Trafford Smith
Mr. Mathieson
Hr. Migham
Mr. Bennett
Mr. Eastwood

Mr. Bigg Foreign Office

Mr. C.W. Barter.

HB. Apr. 25



March 25, 1947 10/4. Letter Jacker.

Will act to letter sent. Hom Clement Atlee Prime Minister London, tng laind Dear Sir: On September 5, 1946, I wrote you in reference to the j Jewish problem in Palestine. Up to date you have not had the common decency to answer me. In all the years that England has had the Mandate over Palestang the Jews were treated and are being treated worse than under the regime of Hitler and his stooges. There remains 1,500,000 Jews in Europe today, mostly in concentration camps who cannot enter Palestine to live a useful life because of British suppresion but a non lew is allowed to enter at will.250,000 Poles from Gen. Anders Army can be given British citizenship but not the jews, I ask you why? If the Poles can get special treatment them surely these - -European Jews should be given the privilege to migrate to -Palestine to avoid the Anti-Semitism prevailing over theentire continent of Europe, including the British Isles, The bitter memories of the gas chambers and incinerators at Auschwitz and Ravendruck where millions of Jews perished are certainly enough memories for the remaining survivors, and you should help instead of destroy a galant race, why don't you nelp a homeless and tormented race who are striving to live a useful lifeaway from terror and strife. Allow them to work out their own destiny, and in the long run a jew will be a better friend to England than England is to the oppressed lews. Acts of Rape, Arson and murder are committed against the Jews and the culprits are allowed to go scott free or are given light sentences, you are following the same tactics as Nazi Germany. The top Officials of your government are out and out Jew -Balters and I can mention Anthony Eden who is the Brain child of the Arab League and your Labor stooge Ernest Bevin. I hope and pray to the Lord that England will be on her knees again someday and get the same treatment the jews are getting to-day, this to answer for her sins against the jews. Continue on Page two

E 3183

• • • • • •

Continue from page one

England has written nothing but Anti-Semitic laws in Palesting not a penny is allocated for Jewish School systems, Jews are discriminated against in buying land and in obtaining public employment, arms and ammunition are sold to the Arabs and everything possible is being done to hinder the wandering Jew. Why don't you follow the directives of the Angio-American -Committee on Palestine and allow loo,000 jews immediate entry Into Palestine, don't try to bluff the world by referring the matter to the United Nations Give the jews their Liberty at once and show the world that England is humane after all. Don't put out misleading stories about the Jews, they fought along side you Britishers and done airight for themselves, they helped save your necks, now save theirs. The Jews and Arabs can get along nicely if the British will not provoke the Arabs with misleading falsehoods. As you have noticed by this letter that I have not pulled my punches, and that I have nothing but scorn for the British that lead their empire in their shameful and discusting manner of treating their fellow human beings.

I shall however take the liberty of thanking you if you will give my fellow jews the Liberty and Happiness they so right fully deserve, also that you can answer this letter and en lighten me on what you intend to do on the Palestine question.

Yours Respectfully

David Klabin P.O. Box 632 long Beach. N. Y.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

Telegram addressed to the British Government from Bogotá, dated April 1st, 1947.

We respectfully request liberty for the Jewish youths sentenced in Palestine. Executions only aggravate the present situation.

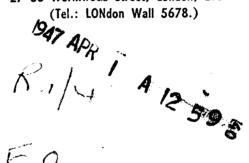
Colombian Zionist Federation.



Commercial Cables Cablegram

N88 BOGOTACOL 26 31

NLT BRITISH GOVERNMENT 10 DAWING STREET LONDRES= 27-33 Wormwood Street, London, E.C.2.



PEDIMOS RESPETUOSAMENTE LIBERTAD PARA JOVENES JUDIOS SENTENCIADOS PALESTINA STOP EJECUCIONES SOLO AGRAVAIRAN SITUACION ACTUAL ERETZISRAEL =.

FEDERACION SIONISTA DE COLOMBIA.

PLEASE SEND YOUR REPLY VIA COMMERCIAL. TELEPHONE FOR MESSENGER TO COLLECT YOUR CABLEGRAMS.

Box 664, Frederal Big, Los Angeles (53), c Narch 24th 1947. The Foreign Minister, Ernest Bevin Esq. Tondon, England. ME Bevin -Dear Fir, We British have been noted (throughout the course of history) for our love for justice and fair /lay" not alone for ourseives but for others also. become so decadent that she is unwilling. or unable to extend her help and protection to any or all who look to her for such aid-in order to maintain their very existence - merey because other nations threaten to withdraw "their own support or financial assistance for our country should we insist upon upholding our

Reference:	
1 27-	/R1779

long-established principles of honour no and justice: Though I am not fewish myself, I blead for those who are. Talking with various ones of my ENGLISH friends (non- Jewish) I find that all of them agree with me that all fews who wish to return to Palestine should be allowed to do so IMMEDIATELY. Make no promises to them regarding division of Talestine or any other matter - for such conditions will gradually adjust themselves once the your are again established in their ancient home- Land. But I suggest that each few-whether man woman or gnardian of minors - be asked to sign a paper stating that they return at their own insistance (destite advice to the contrary", could be added) and at their own risk of possible ill-consequences to themselves." Oh! M. Bevin! because we English hold our own home-land dearer than life, should we not, therefore, be the first to

help these poor, most cruelly treated people

		<u>~</u> 	
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16	<u> </u>	B	

In history. to go back to the round which God Himself promised them was to be their home. (If we need a serfish motive as an inducement to do this, did not our mutual God promise that He would bless all who should help His Chosen people; and equally, a curse, would come upon those who would hurm the Jews. It was not for nothing that it was the British who released Jerusalem from the Unrks!) heir all the down to return to Parestine with all possible sheed. May I add that you have my firsonal admiration for the strength of your character, and your determination to do what is best for our beloved country & interests. you always to uphold England's, HONOUR, as well as, interests? Hincerely, yours,

A most-loyal Englishwoman,

A. V. Vorm.

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Rinckmister Italier, 1947, 13

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Biosklyn Citym.

Ithnight you might like

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Sincurely your

Allon les Occ.

Blast for Bevin

To the Edit Sir-A school boy could run

the Foreign Office of Britain better than Bevin odes. He is no honor to his people. The only good he can confer upon them is to resign. The longer he stays in office the more contempt will he achieve for his government. The recent revolt against him by 100 members in Parliament is not only symptomatic of the way many in England feel toward him, but of the way many in other lands feel toward him.

We need go no further than his speech on Feb. 25 in order to see what a poor asset he is to his country in particular H and to humanity in general. In his speech he insults not only the President of America but the intelligenve of the whole civilized world. e attributes to selfish motives the commendable suggestion of Pres. Truman that 100,000 Jewish refugees be allowed to enter the Holy Land. He calls it an election stunt.

Yet every intelligent person knows that what Truman said on Oct. 4, 1946 with regard to Palestine was not only a repetition of what he said on Aug. 31, 1945, a long time before the election, but a confirmation of the unanimous decision by the Anglo-American Commission.

Now if selfish motives were behind Truman's recommendation, then what, pray, were the motives behind the decision of the Anglo-American Commission? This commission was sponsored by Bevin himself.

Even if the above suggestion had been made by none but Truman during an election campaign what's wrong about that? The only thing wrong about an election promise is a failure to live up to it the way Bevin is doing.

Before his election Bevin and the whole Labor Party denounled the White Paper as a "cynical breach of pledges." They even gave the world to understand that as soon as they were elected they would expunge this terrible blot from the British escutcheon. But no sooner were they clothed with power than they began to spit upon their own promises.

Yet nothing goes unpunished. "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small." All that's happening in England today is, to my mind, nothing but divine punishment for her puttig oil above honor and Mammon above God.

Far be it from me to want

ing roughsheat solemn pledges, intercepting harmless ships carrying innocent men, women and children, blotting out their lives and their hopes, while allowing such pro-Nazi marauders as Emil el Husseini, Kawukji and others of their kind to go undisturbed wherever they please?

Churchill may have his faults, but he is by far more farsighted than Bevin and many of his colleagues. As far back as 1939 he said:

"Long before those five years are past, either there will be a Britain which knows how to keep her word on the Balfour declaration and is not afraid to do so, or, believe me, we shall find ourselves relieved of many over-sea responsibilities other than those comprised within the Palestine mandate."

A. ADLER.

RECORD 779

Third Order Meeting

ne Third Order Secular of Our ady of Mt. Carmel will take place the National Shrine Church of ur Lady of the Scapular of Mt. reet, Manhattan, Sunday, March ne hour earlier and the novices ill assemble fifteen minutes beonthly instruction in the Rule by ne master of novices.

Churches of Christ, Scientist "Man" will be the Lesson-Sermon ibject for Sunday.

Golden Text: "As many as are led ons of God (Romans 8:14.) Sermon: From the King James ersion of the Bible Micah 6:6,8;

ceeded on Oct. 30, 1941 by Father C. M. Weitekamp.

In 1915, during World War I. Father Grieff established the Pasion Play which has been staged an-The regular monthly meeting of nually ever since during the Lenten season.

The entire parish participates in some way-many people who through life-long devotion to the armel, No. 338 East Twenty-ninth subject have developed a technique in this particular field. The rich said Father Weitekamp.

The play opens with Christ's triumphant entry into Jerusalem on Palm Sunday followed by "The Last Supper." After this the the blood thirsty mob who in o'clock. urn bring their prisoners before. Father Smith, after his ordinand the Resurrection.

known aScraments." The program may be heard at 11:0 a. m., every Sunday, broadcast by the American Broadcastr.g hpany in cooperation with the National Council of Catholic Men. we

Interracial Lecture

The Brooklyn Catholic Interracial Council will sponsor a lecture on "The Catholic Teacher and , at 3:30 p. m. A meeting of of- costumes, beautiful electrical effects Race Relations" by Miss Mary Mcpers and committees will be held and stage settings, all historically Ginnis, principal oof New Dorp correct, together with the impres- High School, Staten Island, at No. sive music, tend to impart an at- 191 Joralemon street, on Monday, bre the general meeting for the mosphere of peace and reverence, at 8:15 p. m. The lecture will be part of the Institute for Interracial Justice series.

Forum Speaker

The Rev. William J. Smith, S.J., Saviour of the world is shown pineer in the labor school movebeing dragged before three differ- ment in the Diocese of Brooklyn, y the Spirit of God, they are the prize the prize the powers: the high will be the speaker at the third in priests; the Roman governor, Pon- the series of Forum Talks on Pubtius Pilate, and Herod, King of lie Morality to be given at Colum-Galilee. Finally, Judas, the traitor, bus Club, No. 1 Prospect Park elivers his Master into the hands West, on Sunday evening at 8

> he tribunal of the high priests, and tion to the priesthood, was engaged nen to Pilate and Herod only to in the work of student guidance condemned and crucified. The at Canisius High School, Buffalo, lay closes with several tableaux and Brooklyn Preparatory School. howing the actual way of the cross He then inaugurated the labor school movement here in 1937; All phases of commercialism are since that time he has been activeiminated from the Passion Play. ly engaged in the field of industrial he proceeds of the entire season relations in all its phases. He is ill be devoted to charity and edu- director of Crown Heights Assocition. The work of the players is ated Activities, which comprises

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FIRST LINE EXECUTION

ELT MINESTER OF FOREIGN OFFICE LONDON =
PROTESTING ENERGERTICALLY AGAINST EXECUTION GRUNER STOP
MY PROTEST OF VERY LITTLE IMPORTANCE IN THIS WILDE WORLD AT
NEVERTHELESS I BELIEVE SOME OF BRITISH DIPLOMACY GONE STOP
LIVED IN AMERICA THIRTY YEARS BEING OF CHRISTIAN FAITH PERSONALLY
DO NOT BELIEVE YOUR SENTENCE WILL BENEFIT WORLD MISERIES
STOP A PERSONAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT WOULD BE WELCIMED STOP ADDRESS
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46 71 3/83 Lola William Depperman 2654 Hazelwood Avenue 40.1.6 Detroit 66, Michigan DEAR MR. ATTLEE; Let Mr. Bern put the blame on you for not only speaking for the sews but also for helping them. By doing this you shall gain for your country a valuable ally without whome, you may have loss the war. Tel Hai! 61772 We ly Newsletter dedicated to the ideals of Rosh Betar Jabotinsky

Katzin Hanetzivut Krakow

HAI! TEL

118

Published by the Netzivut r, New York

February 27, 1947

BEVIN BLAMES HIS FAILURE ON TRUMAN

In a bitter statement on Palestine yesterday, Bevin accused the U.S. of hindering a solution of the Palestine problem and charged American Jews with influencing the Jewish Agency not to attend the recent London Conference. Opening a full-dress debate in the House of Commons, Bevin said that Jewish immigration into Palestine could have been increased, and an agreement with the Jewish Agency could have been reached, if America had not pressed Britain to admit 100,000 Jews. He advised the U.S. to recognize the fact that Britain is the Mandatory and has certain responsibilities in Palestine. He also said that Britain would not necessarily be bound by a U.N. decision.

Bevin's statement presented a distortion of the terms of the Palestine Mandate, and ignored the Anglo-American Convention of 1924 which forbids Britain to change or violate the terms of the Mandate without the consent of the U.S. Bevin's announcement that he was close to an agreement with the Jewish Agency when the American demand came "and upset things," if it is true, does not speak well for the Jewish Agency's fidelity to Zionism.

Mr. Bevin made clear a few things:

a. He does not intend to bring the Palestine question to the U.N. He will most probably call, before the session of the U.N. in September, enother conference of Jews and Arabs and will try to postpone the whole problem again.

b. Mr. Bevin does not want to understand our problem, and he openly declared himself on the side of the Arabs.

It is therefore clear to us that we have nothing to look for in England and nothing to expect from this or any other British government. Every liberal person and every open-minded journalist has already come out saying that the future of our people will be decided not by those who are begging at the office of Mr. Bevin but by those who are fighting in Falestine.

RECORD OFFICE,

H. WILLIAM FITELSON
BERTRAM A. MAYERS
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CABLE ADDRESS "FILMLAW"

PMVOUN

INDEXED

April 18th, 1947

Prime Minister Ernest Bevin 10 Downing Street London, England.

Honorable pir:

I am not a Zionist. And this is a personal protest, sent on my behalf, and my many friends and associates, who are also not Zionists.

We look with great hope towards the Labor Government in England for the solution of so many of the conflicts and problems that exist in the world today in general, and in England in particular. How shocked we are over your Palestine policy, is something which you undoubtedly must know, although you apparently are not interested in world opinion. More shocking than anything is the ruthless execution of Gruner and the other young Jews at this time, an action which is obviously taken by you, not only to punish these people, but as a signal and symbol to the world.

This protest will mean little or nothing to you. But I assure you that in the homes of many hundreds of thousands, in fact, many millions in the United States, the protest and same sentiments expressed here are common.

Very truly yours,

2/ WILLIAM FITELSON

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questions fored instead of slegotily, and they as being questions? Is this human?!! I will answer you in one word, NO!!!

The lews did not start this undeclared was, you, the British started if The fewish underground promised that every feurish life taken would be averaged. They kept their promise, when clon't you keep your's? By this I mean your pre-election promises.

If you remember, in the old Destament, in the book of Exodess,

Helps the lew in Palestine, and if you would, God will reward you you would, God will reward you much better than the Masis! Several weeks ago, while martial law was in practice, your soldiers wounded him and his wife, and trilled their little daughter. The soldiers claim father, I the girl was in front of the father, I the girl was in front of the father, wouldn't the soldiers walk over and ask

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him to let the Jews go out of Egypt. Pharaoh answered yes, but then be said no. Jam comparing you to Pharaoh. you said yes before, but now you say no. you are now being plagued as the Egyptiens of old, you can see for nowself the first few plagues. Just look outside and see what is happening to England People are starving, freezens, and even define, you are having floods, you had torrible snow-starms. This proves that God

Joeolr, and their children. •

Leaving you with this

thought in mind I am,

Sincerely,

MBP Marvin B. Fachino

2320 ANOKA AVENUE
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

C.S. - If you intend to

question in their letter, answer this

are the years persented more

than any other nation?

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Sam't forgotten His people. He is how penishing you for persecuting them. In the end the few will win Falestine, but not because of a Belwration but because of a better. This declaration is in first book, Genes of more, in the chapters in Senises. In several promised Falestine to abruham, Isaac, and

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KIDDIE SHOP, Inc.: PHONE 274 111 Canal Street ELLENVILLE, NEW YORK april 8, 1947 How. Clement atlee, Prime humster 187/46/71 London, England Dear Mr. atle at This Easter season I know the Thoughts of all good and true Christians dwell upoil Jesus and His teachings of love for one's fellow man. He only stressed the Good of Man - kindness, helpfullness, sufferance and forgiveness. All Jews, too, remember Easter as a time of freedom from slaven and bondage and cruelty. Freedom from the yoke of a Bharoah in this day when God's handwink is not as apparent to the mortal eye as in ancient day, the no doubt is still running, this sorry world. Berhaps. The tragic Hungs happening to great Britain are alin to the

The Mother Goose KIDDIE SHOP, Inc. PHONE 274 111 Canal Street ELLENVILLE, NEW YORK tens plagues that befell Charach of Egypt. Surely The trip-hammer blows that have been tutting England have been greater and more concentrated Than any others which happened during the past history of your country. Why not heed the cry from the fler million souls of remaining flury to 'let our people go". They only want to trod the road of freedom, even as you and your countrymen - even as god did not delegate England the right to enslave; or desperse; or destroys any people. nor did Germany receive any such right - nor Japan. When are they today. Mr. Bevin and ther foreign of five don't God - only in England. believe in

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To the Honorable Ernest Bevin

To the Honorable Ernest Bevin British Secretary, Foreign Affairs, British Embassy, Moscow, Russia.

Dear Sir:

We members of Manhattan Chapter Number One, American Veterans Committee, appeal to you to stay the execution of Dov Gruner, Palestinian, and to set him free-as a simple act of justice.

This motion passed at our membership meeting, Union Methodist Church, 229 West Forty-eighth Street, New York City, on April 3, 1947.

Yours Very Truly,

Robert P. Saalbook

Corres. Secy., Manhattan 1, A.V.C.

168-11 Foch Blvd.

Jamaica 5, N. Y.

April 5, 1947

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